

Development

Assertion & Reason Type Questions

In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 1. Assertion (A): Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason (R): People want freedom, equality, security and respect.

Answer : A

Q 2. Assertion (A): A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.

Reason (R): Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country.

Answer : A

Q 3. Assertion (A): Per capita income is not an adequate indicator of economic development of a country.

Reason (R): Per capita income does not tell us how this income is distributed and it might not be the income of every individual in the state.

Answer : A

Q 4. Assertion (A): Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.

Reason (R): Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.

Answer : A



Q 5. Assertion (A): Increase in population, urbanisation and industrialisation lead to increased use for fossil fuels.

Reason (R): Over use of conventional energy resources has resulted in phenomenon of green house effect.

Answer : B

Q 6. Assertion (A): Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, we need to find a sustainable substitute for it.

Reason (R): Oil and petrol prices are increasing day-by-day.

Answer : B

Q 7. Assertion (A): Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country.

Reason (R): Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index.

Answer : C

Q 8. Assertion (A): Kerala has low infant Mortality Rate.

Reason (R): Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

Answer : A

Q 9. Assertion (A) : The crude oil reserves are going down for the entire world, and the countries need to find substitute fuel for crude oil.

Reason (R) : A country that is dependent on imports for crude oil will demand more crude oil in the future.

Answer : (b) The crude oil resource is becoming scarce, and the countries need to resolve the issue as most of the production tasks are dependent on oil. It is obvious that demand for oil will increase in future as the world population is increasing so the demand for oil will also increase.

Q 10. Assertion (A) : The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.

Reason (R) : The income levels are highly skewed for the country.

Answer : (a) A country can have skewed data of income level, i.e., certain sections of the society are extremely rich; however, a majority of the people are poor. In such a case, the average income is likely to be high for the nation, but the nation cannot be called developed as the income is not distributed in an equitable manner.

Q11. Assertion (A) : Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries.

Reason (R) : Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.

Answer : (a) Sustainable development is essential for economic growth as it involves judicious use of resources which leads to economic growth by reducing wastage.

Q12. Assertion (A) : Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.

Reason (R) : More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.

Answer : (c) Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. If the students were going to other states for higher education, the total students available in the state would go down and the net attendance ratio would not be so low. The low net attendance ratio is indicative of students dropping out of elementary school.

Q13. Assertion (A) : A state has a per capita income of Rs.2, 25, 000 per annum. The infant mortality rate in the state is 2%. So, the state cannot be considered a developed state.

Reason (R) : There are medical facilities in the state, but people fail to take their children to hospital in time.

Answer : (c) The assertion is true; however, the reason is false because if the parents are earning well and medical facilities are available, then they would definitely take their child for timely treatment. Also, some parents may fail to do so, but not so many that the infant mortality rate would be as high as 62%.

Q14. Assertion (A) : A small town has a high rate of robbery; however, a locality in this town has well- maintained law and order.

Reason (R) : The people in the locality are aware of the importance of having security guards, and they collectively pay to have the security guards in the locality.

Answer : (a) It is cheaper to have collective security for the entire locality than having a security man for each house. Also, if people have their personal security guards in certain parts of a locality, the robbery can still happen in houses without a security man. Therefore, paying for the collective benefit of the society helps to resolve issues.



Q15. Assertion (A) : A country that was extremely rich in natural resources has mainly relied on oil extraction for revenue generation for several centuries. However, the scientists predict that the country may become poor in the future if other means of generating income are not devised.

Reason (R) : Oil is a non-renewable resource, and it is likely to get exhausted if not used judiciously.

Answer : (a) If the country has relied on oil extraction for several centuries, it is likely that the country's oil wells may start drying up as oil is a non-renewable source of energy. So, if the country would not find a substitute method of generating income, then the pressure on oil wells will increase and the country is likely to become poor in absence of oil.

Q16. Assertion (A) : Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason (R) : The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society.

Answer : (b) Different people have different developmental goals because the notion of development is different for different groups of people.

Q17. Assertion (A) : Non-renewable resources are abundant in nature.

Reason (R) : Non-renewable resources can be replenished over a period of time.

Answer : (d) Non-renewable resources are fixed in amount and will get exhausted after several years of usage.

Q18. Assertion (A) : A high average income is not indicative of the overall well-being or human development in a country.

Reason (R) : Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country.

Answer : (a) Higher average income is not the only indicator of human development in a country. Factors like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities are also important.

Q19. Assertion (A) : Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

Reason (R) : Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

Answer : (b)

Q20. Assertion (A) : Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends.

Reason (R) : But the quality of our life does not depend on nonmaterial things.

Answer : (c)

Q21. Assertion (A) : Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.

Reason (R) : So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

Answer : (a)

Q22. Assertion (A) : The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Reason (R) : A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

Answer : (b)

Q23. Assertion (A) : We compare the average income which is unevenly distributed income of the country divided by half of its population.

Reason (R) : The average income is also called per capita income.

Answer : (d)